FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JANUARY 1984

ICO Summit

Participants at the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) summit in Casablanca will send a delegation to Egypt officially inviting it to attend the conference, INA reported on 18 January. Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq submitted a draft resolution calling for Egypt's readmission to the ICO, INA said, and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure supported the move. However, several Arab delegations opposed the proposal, according to a "high-ranking" participant cited by AFP. A "hot exchange" took place in the closed session between Sekou Toure and the Syrian and Libyan delegation leaders, KUNA reported, with the Guinean president asking "where the Arabs were" when Palestinians were being killed in northern Lebanon.

Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held meetings with Iraqi Revolution Command Council Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Turkish President Kenan Evren, and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, INA, WAKH, and Ankara and San'a' radios reported. A "responsible" source in Casablanca, cited by KUNA, denied 'Arafat had met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

In his address to the summit, Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan said that meetings between the PLO and Jordan have been necessary to combat the dangers threatening them both, Amman radio reported. Hasan also stressed that "Egypt must not remain outside the Arab and Islamic world."

In a related development, "Palestinian resistance factions" sent a memorandum to the conference condemning attempts to restore "the Camp David regime" to the ICO and rejecting any agreement between 'Arafat and either Egyptian or Jordanian officials, Damascus radio announced.

Lebanon

The president of the American University of Beirut, Dr Malcolm Kerr, was killed on 18 January when he was shot while entering his office, Beirut radio announced. The Islamic Jihad has claimed responsibility for both Kerr's assassination and the earlier kidnapping of the Saudi consul in Beirut, according to AFP.

A Saudi official source cited by SPA stressed that "such terrorist methods" as the kidnapping, "whatever the identity and affiliation of the perpetrators," will not change the Kingdom's policies.

Voice of Lebanon radio and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports that the kidnappers are Shi'ite fundamentalists.

PLO Affairs

'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, a member of the Political Bureau of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), carried out a "dissident" movement against the PLF by leading an armed group in seizing the PLF offices in Damascus and arresting PLF Secretary General Tal'at Ya'qub, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. PLF Political Bureau member 'Ali Ishaq said the move was aimed at forcing the PLF leaders in Damascus to support the "Syrian-Libyan dissident movement, which has reached a dead end," according to the radio. On the other hand, SANA reported that 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim "refuted" reports of Ya'qub's arrest and affirmed that the PLF leader is continuing work as usual in the wake of the PLF's plan to expel a "deviating clique" from its ranks. He said that those expelled are four members of the PLF Political Bureau: Muhammad Zaydan, 'Ali Ishaq, 'Umar Shibli, and Khalil 'Abd ar-Rahman, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Meanwhile, the PFLP and DFLP denounced the reported abduction in a statement which condemned the seizure of offices and persons and called on the PLF leaders to resolve their differences through "democratic dialogue," the radio noted.

Iran

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Abkar Hashemi-Rafsanjani received a message from the Supreme Soviet via the Soviet ambassador calling for Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the struggle against "world imperialism and U.S. acts of aggression," Tehran radio reported. Hashemi-Rafsanjani welcomed the idea of joint anti-imperialist struggle but said Iran expects the Soviet Union not to provide Iraq with missiles for use against Iranian civilians. The ambassador noted that the Soviet Government has cause to "remonstrate" with Iran because of the latter's "propaganda" campaign against the USSR, the radio said, but the Majlis speaker told the ambassador Iran would not have reacted against were it not for the USSR's "unprincipled attitude."

Earlier, in a speech to military officials reported by the radio, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said the Revolution Guard Corps has now reached a "suitable" point to embark on operations against the Iraqis similar to those launched to defend Dezful and Abadan in the early phase of the war. However, such operations will have "much better results" than the earlier ones on Iranian territory, he added, and Iran's military potential has greatly improved.

Afghanistan

An unspecified number of senior Afghan civilian and military officials have defected to Pakistan, Karachi radio reported. In another report, the radio noted the capture of about 20 Soviet soldiers by Afghan mujahidin in two separate raids earlier this month.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 012 *18 January 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Speaks to PDPA on New Local Organs Law ..... C 1
Karmal Receives District Spiritual Leader ..... C 1
Karachi: Mujahidin Capture 20 Soviet Soldiers ..... C 1
Contents of CIA Memorandum Reported ..... C 1
Returnee Tells of Hardship, Conscription in Iran ..... C 3

INDIA

PRC Official Denies Atomic Bomb Aid to Pakistan ..... E 1
17 January Calcutta Disturbances Reported ..... E 1
Violence in Strike Over Kannada Language Issue ..... E 1
Three Reported Killed in Maharashtra Violence ..... E 1
Official Discusses Nuclear Requirements ..... E 1
Tarapur Not To Shut Down ..... E 1
UK To Provide Helicopters for Oil Exploration ..... E 2
Prototypes of Modern Main Battle Tank Ready ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Senior Afghan Officials Reportedly Defect ..... F 1
Yaqub Khan Meets With UN's Cordovez ..... F 1
Karachi on Results of Joint Commission Meetings ..... F 1
Agricultural Cooperation Strengthened *[Delhi]* ..... F 1
Bilateral Trade To Increase *[Delhi]* ..... F 1
JASARAT Reports Release of Political Prisoners *[13 Jan]* ..... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

BANGLADESH

Abdus Sattar Delegates Power to Zia Begum ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

Delhi Says Emergency Extended Another Month ..... G 1
All-Party Conference To Resume 19 January ..... G 1

IRAN

Majlis Speaker Receives Soviet Ambassador 17 Jan ..... I 1
Khomeyni Addresses Foreign Ministry Officials ..... I 1
Montazeri Receives Velayati, Outlines Tasks ..... I 2
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,607 ..... I 3
Monte Carlo Cites TV on Fall of Panjwin ..... I 3
Musavi Views Problems of Students in Philippines ..... I 3
Majlis Debates Legislation on Elections ..... I 4
Tudeh Party Politburo Statement on Plenum *[NVOI]* ..... I 4
Radio Iran Reports Tudeh Message ..... I 5
Montazeri Speaks to Prosecutors, Others ..... I 5
Prosecutor on Islamic Judicial Procedures ..... I 6

Karmal Speaks to PDPA on New Local Organs Law

LD180036 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] A consultative session of the PDPA Central Committee called to consider and assess the draft law of the local organs of state power and administration of the DRA was held this afternoon, chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

At the beginning of the session, speaking on the importance of the law of local organs of state power and administration, Babrak Karmal said: The approval of this law, which will take place in the near future at an extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council, is a great political event in life of the DRA and an important step toward the expansion and evolution of real democracy throughout the country.

The method and structure of the creation of the local organs of state power, as envisaged in the law, will ensure the wide participation of the masses in creating these organs.

Babrak Karmal added that the PDPA Central Committee Politburo in consideration of the great importance it attaches to this law, after taking a general survey of the people, obtaining the opinion of various groups of workers, social organizations, and personalities of the country, and after summing up these opinions and proposals, decided to call a consultative session of the party Central Committee in order to inform the members of the Central Committee of these opinions and proposals for their further assessment of the draft law.

Members of the Central Committee later expressed their opinions and proposals regarding the draft of the aforementioned law.

Concluding the session, Babrak Karmal said the aforementioned law will be implemented taking into consideration the spirit and traditions of the people and based on the objective conditions of society, the present phase of the revolution,and the (?expansion) process of its legality. Babrak Karmal also spoke at length on the responsibilities and tasks of the leading party and state organs responsible for implementing the aforementioned law.

Karmal Receives District Spiritual Leader

LD180039 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, received Sayed Hasan 'Ali Shah, spiritual leader of the people of Sheghnan District, Badakhshan Province, and deputy head of the National Fatherland Front organization in that district. He spoke to the spiritual leader in an atmosphere of sincerity and good will.

Expressing his thanks and gratitude and that of his followers for the consistent attention of the party, especially that of Babrak Karmal, to the welfare and comfort of the people, Sayed Hasan 'Ali Shah conveyed a letter addressed to Babrak Karmal from the people of Sheghnan. The letter, which has been signed and marked by a number of elders and chiefs on behalf of the people of Sheghnan, states complete support for the goals of the April Revolution and readiness to resolutely defend the gains of the revolution.

Karachi: Mujahidin Capture 20 Soviet Soldiers

BK1800046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] In Afghanistan, the freedom fighters are reported to have attacked the home village of Babrak Karmal, Shewaki, southeast of Kabul, earlier this month and killed 22 police informers. According to diplomatic sources, the freedom fighters are also reported to have captured about 20 Soviet soldiers in two separate raids. The diplomats said the mujahidin are attacking power generating plants and (?fuel) convoys, causing blackouts in Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan. Power lines carrying hydroelectricity to the capital were cut last week. The freedom fighters also attacked the Pul-e-Charkhi powerplant, which is guarded by tanks, and put one of its generators out of action. On the same day, the mujahidin fired rockets and set ablaze a diesel storage tank in Kabul. The situation was equally bad in Herat and Mazar-e Sharif.

Contents of CIA Memorandum Reported

LD172043 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] "Documents of the Conspiracy of U.S. Imperialism in Afghanistan" — this is the title of an important document that was published in today's issue of the *HAQIQAT-E ENQELABE SAWR*, the organ of the PDPA Central Committee. The document exposes the conspiracies that the evil CIA organization of the United States hatches against revolutionary Afghanistan.

The struggling and revolutionary people of Afghanistan today enjoy the worldwide support and backing of the toiling masses and the friendship and cooperation of humanitarian, noble, and progressive figures. They sincerely support our revolution and our revolutionary people and help them by various means.

A friend of our people and homeland, to still further expose the face of aggressive U.S. imperialism, has sent us a document, some parts of which we publish here. This document once again aquaints the people of our country and all the people of the world with the shameless interference and conspiracies of the CIA and the Reagan administration in the internal affairs of the DRA.

In September 1983, CIA specialists prepared a document entitled "Memorandum on the Situation in Afghanistan," in which the present situation as well as particulars of the hostile forces in Afghanistan were comprehensively described and the future path of exploiting the so-called Afghan situation in the interests of the United States were specified. The document states that, in the period since the arrival of Soviet military units to Afghanistan, the United States and its allies have embarked upon extensive political, economic, and propaganda programs and other measures so as to exploit the existing situation in Southwest Asia,

inflict still further economic and political harm on the Soviet Union, destabilize the regime of Babrak Karmal, and isolate it in the international arena.

The so-called memorandum also states that the regime of Babrak Karmal is being strengthened from day to day, although this process is slower than [illegible]pated in Kabul and Moscow. Despite an important conclusion stating that changing the present regime in the DRA is in no way possible, the document emphasizes the need for continued support with the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The authors of this so-called memorandum, analyzing the international dimension of the so-called Afghan question, state that the so-called united front of struggle against Karmal's communist regime with the participation of the nonaligned countries is completely nonexistent and the isolation of the Babrak Karmal regime in the international sphere has not yielded the anticipated results. Meanwhile, the tolerant stand of India, which is often in opposition to U.S. interests in respect of the so-called Afghan question, has been assessed negatively.

The writers of the document point out the specific positions of the so-called resistance movement of Afghanistan and positively assess the activities of the U.S. allies, particularly Pakistan, in supplying modern weapons, including weapons made in the Soviet Union, to the groups engaged in subversion on Afghan territory.

The document notes the increased combat capability of the counterrevolutionary groups as a result of the increased supply of modern weapons, communications equipment, and other material, the improvement in the system of training and the change in the command structure of fighting groups and commando units in the military camps in Pakistan. The document points out the poor and inadequate supply of modern antiaircraft and antitank weapons and equipment and specifies ways to solve this problem. It also stresses the need to improve the standard of help by the intelligence network in the subversive and combat operations of the so-called Afghan resistance groups.

The document expresses concern at the exposure of information about the initiatives and instructions of American advisers regarding the change in combat methods of the counterrevolutionary groups in so-called combat operations against the Soviet-Afghan army, against whom, however, they cannot stand up. The document also expresses concern at the failure to create disorder in various areas of activities of the Babrak Karmal regime, saying that those rebels who surrender give information to the Afghan authorities.

Thus, it is revealed once again that the Americans support the rebels' severe predatory actions primarily directed against the country's economic projects, the creation of disorder, and the murder and terrorization of party activists and representatives of various strata of society in the DRA's legal government.

Concern is also expressed in the so-called memorandum concerning the capture of so-called representatives of Western countries who accompany the combat groups of [word indistinct] and carry out various tasks, including those connected with espionage. Mr Stewart Bodman is cited as an example. At the same time,it is stated that Moscow and Kabul exploit such incidents against U.S. interests. The document contains proposals and suggestions concerning ways to prevent the occurrence of such events in the future and the necessity to adopt practical measures to limit their negative consequences.

The CIA document attributes particular importance to the question of the so-called political (?structure) of the Afghanistan resistance movement and the internal mutual relations of the so-called opposition parties and the existence of contradictions between the counterrevolutionary leaders and their so-called military organizations.

The document concludes that to successfully realize the U.S. strategic goals in the region by exploiting the Afghan question it is necessary to observe the following two principles:

1. To maintain the present situation of the rebel movement in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran, which provides an opportunity for the United States to retain its practical influence on the growth and development of the political situation in the region and also so that this situation remains an instrument of pressure on the Soviet Union;

2. To form an Afghan provisional government in exile in order to confront the Karmal regime and as a means to achieve political measures in the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations and also to legalize the rebel movement and assistance to this movement by the countries of the so-called free world.

Regarding the assessment and analyses of the problem of uniting all the forces opposed to the Afghan revolution in one organization under a single leader, the compilers of the so-called memorandum say that the United States is not interested in linking the future of the rebel movement in Afghanistan exclusively with the possibilities of forming a single organization. The so-called rebel movement at its present level, namely, the existence of conflicting groups, ensures to a considerable extent the solution of issues concerning the movement in which the United States is interested and provides the possibility to quickly readapt it to changes in the situation and to the tactics of the Afghan and Soviet authorities and ensure the preservation of the permanent unstable situation of the present regime in Kabul and throughout the country. The CIA experts believe that the existence of a number of so-called independent Islamic parties, each of which has its own network and independent military units on the soil of Afghanistan, ensures that the preservation of the energetic activities of the rebels will be at a sufficiently high level on Afghan territory, ensures security in case of defeat or considerable weakness shown by one of the separate groups in the specific areas of Afghanistan and, likewise, when one of the leaders of the resistance movement shows his preparedness to reach an agreement with the Karmal regime or even with the Russians, and ensures reliable control by the United States over the rebel movement and its activities as a whole through banking on the contradictions and differences in views of the separate leaders of the movement.

Thus, the CIA concludes that it is appropriate to take effective practical steps for uniting the counterrevolutionary movement without having a single center. However, the document stresses

the need to preserve a seemingly unified approach by the Reagan administration to all the groups, so as not to alienate all the leaders of the movement and to achieve the goals of forming a government in exile.

While putting into "practice this objective, as is evident, from the so-called memorandum, the United States thinks that one of the former well known political personalities of Afghanistan will head such a government. Meanwhile, the candidature of the former monarch of Afghanistan, Zahir Shah, has not been ruled out and the ultimate participation of leaders of the parties based in Peshawar, Pakistan, has not been excluded.

To implement the above objectives and in relation to the disarray in the ranks of the counterrevolutionary movement, the so-called memorandum advises the adoption of a seemingly equal approach to all its components, with special attention to the groups of Gailani and Rabbani. At the same time, a sufficiently comprehensive analytical assessment is made of the activity of the so-called Hikmatyar party as the strongest and most organized party. The CIA experts also express concern over the fact that Hikmatyar is becoming more uncontrollable and unmanageable.

In this connection, the so-called memorandum states that in view of the instability of the Ziaul Haq regime and the mounting separatist tendencies in Pakistan and similarly the willful attempts of Hikmatyar, as the information provided by Rabbani says, Hikmatyar is becoming dangerous for Islamabad.

In view of these facts, the so-called memorandum draws the conclusion that it is necessary to reach an agreement conforming to the views of Pakistan in respect to replacing the present leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, meaning Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, with a more appropriate candidate so that in future the movement as a whole can be utilized in accordance with the aforementioned points. The CIA wants to replace the leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, including through winning over the party of Rabbani in coordination with Islamabad.

The exposure of this CIA document not only shows the decisive and basic participation of the United States in preparing and continuing the undeclared war against free, independent, and revolutionary Afghanistan, but also throws light on the impasse of the imperialist strategy toward the Afghan revolution, the authors of which still want to maintain tension and influence the situation in the region.

This document at the same time clearly exposes the principles of the approaches of the U.S. Administration with its former puppets. Under this so-called principle of approach, one important thing is who can best carry out Washington's directives. Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, who once was the most trustworthy person for the United States, has today become a target and is being replaced by Rabbani because he cannot carry out Washington's orders as before.

Returnee Tells of Hardship, Conscription in Iran

LD172331 [Editorial Report] Kabul Domestic Service in Dari at 1235 GMT on 17 January carries a 25-minute Radio Afghanistan reporter's interview with a "deceived compatriot" who returned from Iran in response to the Revolutionary Council's amnesty decree. The returnee is Mohammad Nader of Nimruz Province.

Asked about his prior occupation and his experience in Iran, Nader says: "I was a judge in Kang District of Nimruz Province in 1979-80. The rebels threatened me in order to make me leave the district and not cooperate with the government. I resisted this until the district was occupied by the rebels and I was forcibly taken to Iran."

He maintains that he lived normally in Zahidan but under constant threat, and conditions were vary hard for the Afghans as they did not have coupons. They had to buy food on the black market, paying high prices. Some starved to death. He adds: "The Afghans in Iran have no freedom and they cannot go from one city to another or from one village to another. We had neither doctor nor medicine, so most of those who needed medical treatment died. The Khomeyni government, through rebel bands and committees, sent our Afghan brothers to the Iran-Iraq war. Thus, tens of thousands of our Afghan compatriots were taken to the battlefront. We've heard nothing from them nor have we be able to trace them. They are lost. Lots of Iranian youths were also killed in the war. The people of Iran are getting fed up with the war and they do not want to go to the battlefront. Because of this, the Iranian Government, through the rebel bands, is recruiting Afghans instead of Iranians.

"The Iranian Government recently issued identifications cards for Afghans living in Iran and has taken some of them by force to various military units. Some of them, after military training, were either sent to the Iran-Iraq war or back to Afghanistan for training in subversion after military training. Some Afghan brothers were taken away to do hard labor."

Nader says he managed to join 1,500 families who secretly escaped from Iran although 5 of them were killed by the Iranian revolutionary guards en route back to Afghanistan. He praised their treatment by the Afghan Government and asked other Afghan refugees to return home.

PRC Official Denies Atomic Bomb Aid to Pakistan

BK171418 Hong Kong AFP in English 1411 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 17 (AFP) — A visiting Chinese official today denied that China was helping Pakistan make an atomic bomb as reported by the local press recently.

"It is just a rumour that China is supplying equipment and assistance to Pakistan to make an atomic bomb," Kin Lin, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) told reporters in Calcutta, the *TELEGRAPH* newspaper reported today.

He said India and Pakistan were neighbours and it was not China's intention to set one against the other.

Mr Lin, leader of a five-member delegation visiting India, also said China wanted the Indo-Chinese border dispute solved on "a reasonable and fair manner in an amicable atmosphere."

On the Taiwan issue, Mr Lin said the United States should accept Taiwan as a part of China.

Regarding ties with the Soviet Union, he said China as a neighbour was interested in improving its ties with that country. "But the USSR must withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and also its one million soldiers deployed along the Sino-Russian border," he said.

17 January Calcutta Disturbances Reported

BK171613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] There was an agitation by Congress-I supporters in Calcutta today to protest against the arrest of their three leaders last night in connection with the black flag demonstration against the Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, last Sunday. Road blocks were put up at several places and bundhs [strikes] were organized in a number of localities.

The Congress-I leaders alleged unprovoked attack by police on peaceful demonstration. Meanwhile, the arrested Congress-I leaders — Mr Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, Mr Somen Mitra, members of the legislative assembly; and Sudip Bandhapadhyya, refused to execute personal release bonds, have been put under jail custody until the 30th of this month.

Our Calcutta correspondent reports that vehicular traffic in north and south Calcutta came almost to a standstill. Police were deployed in large number in the affected places. A spokesman of the state transport corporation told newsmen that five buses were set on fire.

Violence in Strike Over Kannada Language Issue

BK180753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] In Bangalore, a newspaper van was set on fire and another stoned during a bundh [strike] today. The call for the bundh was given by the fans of film star Raj Kumar demanding a compulsory test in Kannada [language] for recruitment of class-III and for non-Kannada speaking government employees. Police said there were sporadic cases of stone-throwing on passing vehicles. Buses and autorickshaws were off the road. Schools and cinemas were closed. About 130 people have been taken into custody for indulging in arson and stone-throwing.

Three Reported Killed in Maharashtra Violence

BK171251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Three persons died in police firing today at (Navgarh) village near (Jasai) in Uran subdivision of Raighar District in Maharashtra. The violence erupted on the 2d day today over the issue of acquisition of land by the state government in (Navshera) [port] project. The state home secretary, Mr D.K. Chagle, told newsmen in Bombay today that a mob of over 5,000 demonstrators attacked the state reserve police and started heavy stone throwing. The police resorted to baton charge and used teargas shells. Later they resorted to firing when the situation went out of control.

Official Discusses Nuclear Requirements

BK140718 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Several measures have been taken to meet the heavy water requirements of nuclear plants in the country. This was stated by the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Jaja Rammana, while delivering a lecture on energy from atom arranged by the India International Center in New Delhi. He said the measures include increased productiom of heavy water and application of its substitutes. Dr Rammana expressed satsifaction at the working of various plants.

Later, talking to newsmen, he said India has asked the United States to honor its obligation under the contract and supply all the spare parts required for the Tarapur plant.

Tarapur Not To Shut Down

BK160316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has said that the Tarapur atomic power station will not be forced to shut down in case of nonavailability of enriched uranium fuel from abroad. Dr Raja Ramanna said the station can run with the mixed oxide fuel developed by Indian scientists. He was delivering a lecture on nuclear power — its social and economic implications — in New Delhi organized by the India International Center.

UK To Provide Helicopters for Oil Exploration

BK120637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The Oil and Natural Gas Commission will soon acquire 20 sophisticated Westland helicopters from Britain for use in oil exploration. Each helicopter will cost about 3 crore 60 lakh rupees, and the entire amount will be in the form of grant by Britain.

Talking to newsmen at Konark near Bhubaneshwar, the British minister for overseas development, Mr (Timothy Raisin), said hiscountry is keen on increasing the number of Indo-British industrial projects.

Prototypes of Modern Main Battle Tank Ready

BK071625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Prototypes of India's sophisticated main battle tank, MBT, are now ready. They have been manufactured by the navy vehicles factory at Avari. The defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, announced this while addressing jawans [soldiers] and offices in Babina, Uttar Pradesh, today on the occasion of the 200th anniversary celebrations of the Seventh Light Cavalry. He announced the cavalry will soon be equipped with the MBT.

Senior Afghan Officials Reportedly Defect

BK1806161 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Some senior civil and military officials of the Karmal administration in Afghanistan have defected and arrived in Pakistan. At a joint news conference in Peshawar yesterday, they said that Afghanistan's foreign policy is being formulated by the Soviet advisers. The Soviet experts have begun mining Afghanistan's mineral wealth and sending it to the Soviet Union for their own use, they added.

Yaqub Khan Meets With UN's Cordovez

BK1717201 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The personal representative of the UN secretary general on Afghanistan, Mr Cordovez, had a meeting with the Pakistani foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in Casablanca last night. They carried forward the discussion that took place between the Pakistan president and the UN secretary general with regard to Afghanistan. Mr Cordovez said as agreed in New York, he would be visiting Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran toward the end of March or early April this year. Radio Pakistan's representative Tanwir Siddiqui in a dispatch from Casablanca says Mr Cordovez would first visit Afghanistan and then Pakistan and Iran.

Karachi on Results of Joint Commission Meetings

BK1716591 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pakistan and India have agreed to take steps to cooperate in the fields of agriculture, planning and development, railways, health, industry, shipping, telecommunications, post, and science and technology.

This was stated at the conclusion of a meeting [in Islamabad] of the subcommission on economic matters of the India-Pakistan joint commission. A working group has been set up to formulate proposals for economic cooperation which comprises the secretaries of the planning commissions and two top officials of the two countries. A seminar on long-term economic cooperation will be held in Islamabad in April this year. A draft for cooperation between agriculture councils of the two countries has been prepared which will be presented for formal approval.

Both countries also agreed to send health delegations to each other's country. A Pakistan delegation will go to India in April in this connection and an Indian delegation will later visit Pakistan. Both sides have also expressed readiness to extend the scope of the shipping agreement signed in 1975.

It was decided that to increase telecommunications facility one more telephone carrier system be added between Lahore and Amritsar. Coaxial cable system between Lahor and Amritsar will be completed by the end of this year. Both sides also agreed to exchange delegations to assess prospects of cooperation in the field of science and technology. Both sides appreciated the reduction in postal rates between two countries.

The subcommission on trade of the India-Pakistan joint commission also concluded its 3-day meeting in Islamabad today. A joint statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting reiterates the desire of both delegations for a large-scale increase in trade between the two countries. They have identified many commodities for large-scale trade.

Later, talking to media representatives, the leader of the Indian delegation, Mr Abid Hussain, said that we have taken a step in the right direction. He expressed the hope that a new era of trade between the two countries will be ushered in. The leader of the Pakistan delegation, Mr Izharul Haq, said in an answer to a question that on Pakistan's side, trade will be channeled through the public sector.

Later, the Indian delegation left for Lahore on the way to New Delhi.

Agricultural Cooperation Strengthened

BK1715411 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The subcommissions on trade and economic matters of the India-Pakistan joint commission concluded their deliberations in Islamabad today. The two sides have agreed to cooperate in various fields including agriculture, industry, shipping, railways, communications, and science and technology. They have also agreed to strengthen cooperation between the Indian council of agriculture research and the Pakistan agricultural research council. The two countries have approved the suggestion to introduce a through railway ticket between selected stations on either side of the border from July. It has also been announced that a seminar on long-term economic cooperation will be held in Islamabad in April this year.

Bilateral Trade To Increase

BK1803221 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] India and Pakistan have agreed to increase bilateral trade without incurring large trade imbalances. An agreement to this effect was finalized at the end of the 3-day talks by the joint subcommissions in Islamabad yesterday. The leader of the Indian delegation, the commerce secretary, Mr Abid Hussain, and his counterpart, Mr Izharul Haq, signed the documents.

Under the agreement, India is to import urea, low grade coal, pig iron, soda ash, fresh and dry fruits, petroleum products, rock salts, and industrial alcohol. Pakistan will import from India iron ore, steel mill rolls, stainless sheets, mica and its products, selected chemicals, jute mills products, tea, coffee, and betel leaves.

Both countries have also agreed to cooperate in the fields of agriculture, industry, shipping, railways, telecommunications,

science, and technology. They have set up export processing zones for promoting export-oriented units.

Later, talking to newsmen, Mr Abid Hussain said a new era of trade relations has begun between the two countries. The agreed points will be a model to other South Asian countries for mutual cooperation, he added.

JASARAT Reports Release of Political Prisoners

GF171530 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 13 Jan 84
pp 1, 10

[Dispatch by *JASARAT* correspondent]

[Excerpt] Lahore, 12 Jan — The release of Benazir Bhutto and her departure from the country has occasioned the release of several political prisoners. However, the release of Benazir Bhutto has also had adverse affects on the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), and a week to protest the high cost of living has been launched.

Today, three important members of the MRD were released from various prisons in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP). They were Ghulam Muhammad Bilor, Abdus Samad Khan, andDr Murad Usman. Two leaders of the defunct Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Aftab Ahmad Sherpao and (retired) Major General Nasir Ullah Babar, were released from jails, but were confined to their homes. According to another *JASARAT* report, 13 persons arrested in connection with MRD agitation were released from central jail in Haidarabad. They were Zulfaqar, Maulana Abdul Haq, Ghulam Akbar, Firoz Yaqub, Shafi Muhammad Boro, Akbar Anwar, Muhammad Qasim, 'Ali Akbar, 'Ali Muhammad, Ghulam Husain, Mukhtar Ahmad Kahlun, Munshi Din Muhammad, and Mukhtar Ahmad Kahlun, an MRD organizer in Sargodha.

BANGLADESH

Abdus Sattar Delegates Power to Zia Begum

BK171530 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Mr. Justice Abdus Sattar, the Chairman of B.N.P. [Bangladesh Nationalist Party], has delegated all his power and functions to Begum Khaleda Zia to act as the Chairman of the party due to his personal difficulties with effect from January 10, says a press release signed by Barrister Rafiqul Islam says ENA. [EASTERN NEWS AGENCY]

SRI LANKA

Delhi Says Emergency Extended Another Month

BK181301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the nationwide emergency has been extended for another month. The extension of the emergency will be discussed in Parliament tomorrow.

All-Party Conference To Resume 19 January

BK181105 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] The four identified items will be taken up for further discussion when the all-party conference resumes tomorrow morning. Trade and Shipping Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told newsmen yesterday that contributions were made by several delegations during the course of the day. The exchange of views among the delegates yesterday had helped all the delegations to understand each other well.

The minister said that everybody was much concerned and cordial. The Mahajana Eksath Peramuna withdrew from the all-party conference yesterday saying that they could not continue to remain at the conference table. Some changes also took place in the composition of the delegations in accordance with the practice of having alternate delegates from time to time according to the wishes of the respective delegations.

Majlis Speaker Receives Soviet Ambassador 17 Jan

LD171759 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Islamic Consultative Assembly Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani this afternoon received the ambassador of the USSR to Tehran. During the meeting, the Soviet ambassador handed the Islamic Consultative Assembly speaker a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet. The message emphasized cooperation between the two countries in struggling against world imperialism and U.S. acts of aggression and in confronting the danger of the proliferation of atomic weapons.

According to this report, in a reply message to the Soviet leaders, Hashemi-Rafsanjani welcomed the proposal for a joint anti-imperialist struggle: Iran is one of the important anti-imperialist struggle centers in the region and our nation's expectation from its neighbor is that if it does not cooperate with us in this struggle at least it should not be a partner in the attacks launched against us. For instance, the magazine *NOVOYE VREMYA* admitted that Iraq started the war and all evidence and proof candidly shows that Saddam, as an agent of the United states, is waging war against Iran and that Jordan, Sudan, Egypt, Morocco, and regional reaction are his partners in this war. Therefore, we do not expect the USSR, which issues us this invitation, to pour its missiles on our civilian population. The USSR, which sees that our hands and assistance, together with the Lebanese people, are active in Lebanon against the Western occupationists and Israel and which is actively engaged in the anti-imperialist struggle, should be serious in its message.

The Soviet ambassador replied: The mass media and various quarters in your country have launched propaganda against us and our country. Therefore, the Soviet Government has reason to remonstrate.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly replied: These are the results of your country's deeds. Were it not for your unprincipled attitude our nation would not show such a reaction.

In conclusion, Hashemi-Rafsanjani emphasized: The Islamic Republic is desirous of continuing peaceful relations with its northern neighbor provided there is mutual respect and good-neighborly standards are maintained.

Khomeyni Addresses Foreign Ministry Officials

GF171716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni address to Foreign Affairs Ministry officials, including Foreign Minister Velayati, on 17 January; recorded — duration 15 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. When I see (?officials) within and outside the country charged with handling the affairs of Iran, I compare them to the people who had formerly been responsible for the affairs during the time of Qajar, [words indistinct], in the time of Reza Shah, and in the time of (?kings). I sense that, indeed,there has been a great change in Iran. It seems that this work which had previously been in the hands of charlatans has now fallen into the hands of the nation. The affairs of the nation are being taken care of by the nation itself. In the past, the nation either had no say in such matters or just abstained from doing any thinking about anything which could be considered a delicate matter.

Take for example, the elections. This is the right of a nation. Concerning elections, the people (?did not care) about the issues involved — and in fact they knew little about these things — because the people seldom took part in them. During the time of Qajar, only certain (?puppets), including owners and their (?retainers), participated in these matters. During the time of Reza Shah, (?whatever was done) for the shah was no sin. But the people had little say. This is what happened in elections which were the right of the people. In all other matters, about which many people did not even believe they had any right, although they had rights, they had no say because the government used to do what it pleased. Although the people protested this corruption, it had no effect. At times, and on (?many occasions), the ruling prime minister or another high-ranking minister was (?engaged in smuggling). In fact, they use to farm out the country. They would, for example, send a man to Khorasan and if he was paying well, Korasan used to become his own personal property. It amounted to saying, "You pay me this bribe and you can do whatever you please, no matter how the people protest." No one paid any heed to what the people were saying.

Today, I see, by the grace of God, a complete change from the conditions that existed during those times. Today, the prime minister, the president, and I might as well say, all officials and all ministers come from the people. They are not members of a chosen class, and (?it will never happen.) In the past, a bazaari could become the president, or another could become a clerk, and another could become (?some official). Now, a student has become president and it is a bazaari who works with him. You are all like this. It is very apparent from your backgrounds that times have changed. Today, the officials' backgrounds are also known. Some of you gentlemen [words indistinct], have been students or scholars and you belong to this nation, and it does matter whether you are bazaaris, or students, or from the university.

We should now be grateful that the work in the hands of the nation and the nation itself is running the show. We should use this opportunity and work hard for Islam and for our nation. That is the work before you.

(?I do not know the various situations in the embassies.) There were times when nobody wanted to visit an embassy. You know what the situation is now and what it was then. The situation must change totally. In fact, it has changed some. However, there should be one basic change. You should work to establish the rule of sunna. You should not equate yourself with the infidel, and this is according to our traditions. You should create such an atmosphere that the people who come and visit an embassy will note that this particular embassy is very different from other embassies, including the embassies of other Islamic states, that this embassy is very different from the embassies of before (?and operates on a different level.) If you succeed in changing the situation [words indistinct]. We are not only responsible for the present but we are also responsible for the future. Now that we

have control, our responsibilities also include building a foundation for later times. We should not say, let the future take care of itself. [Sentence indistinct]

You gentlemen should manage the affairs of the embassies in such a way that if they have to be taken over by another embassy to handle, it could not easily change things. That could happen at any time. And should that happen, you should do whatever is necessary under the circumstances. I know that little has been done in this regard and (?that is not the real thrust of your work.)

There have been instances of things being done that were political in nature, or in self-interest, or not according to the prescribed way.

When people come to you, they should know that they have arrived at an Islamic place, belonging to an Islamic nation. They should realize that they cannot do anything there that is injurious.

The fact is that in the past when an ambassador arrived in Iran and there were some people who blindly jeopardized the life of the nation and acted like a fox, it was because they did not have faith in the people. They depended on the shah who was their puppet, just as the prime minister or the president. Their faith was in these people, with the result that when an envoy arrived in Iran, as the British envoy did in those times, they would (?stand up) and the president would pound his fist on a wall and say, "Why don't you do this?" Even ambassadors actually did this. Now you see that the envoys do not do this, a president of a country does not do this either, and whether he comes from Britain or is the king of England, he will be treated as a common man.

This is because you do not depend on an individual. You are a nation, you are the nation and depend of the nation. When a person depends on a nation, he does not fear that if he does something, for example, someone will say to the ministry that he has not been treated correctly. This will not happen and now things are like this. You should be grateful and we should too that it is a divine blessing for which we should repeatedly be grateful. Now you are quite complacent about the grace of God.

Things are not a hundred percent, but you should strive that it should be so. The future is important. It is important that the government should be such in Iran, that when someone is transferred, no one can change things. This is what the nation whats. The government should revamp itself in a manner that when it is handed over to the coming generation it cannot be changed to the contrary. The president should work in such a manner that when someone else is the president he cannot do otherwise. Others should do their work in the same way. The Majlis should be such that when another Majlis evolves, it cannot change its course. This is our duty. You are obliged now to uphold all the norms, the morals, and the (?trust), that is, I say, political as well as social points. All the things delegated to you should be such that when they are transferred to another individual even if it is bad, he may be forced to present it as something pleasant. In the same way as a person is a noble person, he cannot portray his goodness unless the correct atmosphere is created and if a person is pious he cannot illustrate his piety. You should create such an atmosphere that if God forbid, if a bad person becomes an ambassador, or charge d'affaires or whatever, he cannot use things to his advantage. The conditions should be such that he is like you. This is an issue that we should follow with the future in mind and not the present. We have a future, the nation has a future, and you have a future.

All the wolves around are waiting for something to happen and for us to return to the past. It is the duty of all that they do not permit such a thing to happen — that something should happen that (?tomorrow) everything remains as it is, regardless of who comes or goes. We should preserve it like this. This is the important matter as far as I am concerned, whether it is in the ministries or for the ambassadors. And you who are abroad, of course, your duties are relatively more difficult than ours. So, whoever, you are, whether you are abroad, or in the Islamic countries, the circumstances are not so different from ours. You know they will be all right. Then you should keep yourself there in such a way that you are not influenced by them. Whoever comes should be influenced by you rather than vice versa.

Concerning one who arrives here, when it comes to his mind that he should effect some (?changes), it should not be like that. The thing is that here they should be like this, the (?diplomats) should be like this, the employees should be like this, and the officials should be like this. It should be that you should feel that this condition is better than that condition, that is, the condition that they have. If it is like that, gradually you will influence them and your revolution will be exported. And we want it to be exported in this way. We want our envoys to conduct themselves in such a manner that the envoys there, the government there is influenced by them. Our government should work in a way that other governments are influenced. Our nation should operate in a manner that other nations are affected.

I am hopeful that since you work for God, the work that is performed with your hands will be done in such a way that a precedent is created, that you are participating in the noble acts of the people (?among you). This is an important matter when we are under the ground and others write tales about us. If you set a correct precedent, things will be different. God willing, I hope that you will be successful, that all of you will be successful and assisted by God, that you will be victorious, and that you will continue your work. May God bless you.

Montazeri Receives Velayati, Outlines Tasks

LD171251 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, accompanied by under secretaries and directors general of this ministry, and Raja'i-Khorasni, Iran's envoy to the United Nations, met yesterday with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. The foreign minister submitted a report on the activities of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, progress achieved concerning activities in other countries, and increasing the activities of Iranian missions abroad.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri praised their work. He said: Although many steps have been taken, nevertheless, there are still

many things that should be done by the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The important fact is that today the dignity of this revolution abroad depends upon the efforts and works of the gentleman of your ministry. You should try to choose individuals for foreign missions who, in addition to faith and commitment, also possess sufficient wisdom and expertise in their work so that they know what to do in various countries and under different conditions.

Concerning the need to provide sufficient facilities to the ambassadors to propagate the aims of the revolution, he emphasized: The Islamic Revolution of Iran has given hope toall the deprived and oppressed people and presents Islam as a serious issue and as a new road for the world. This is why we see the Soviet Union, America, and other European countries asfrightened of the growing spread of Islam in areas under their domination and their colonialism. In contrast, all the deprived nations pin their hopes on Iran and expect assistance and guidance from the Iranian Revolution. This is why we expect the government to pay greater attention to this issue in any way it finds fit, even if it is by cutting back expenses for projects which are not very necessary and to put sufficient funds and facilities at the disposal of its representatives in other countries so that they can introduce Islam to the world.

Emphasizing the need to pay attention to the work of active and revolutionary students abroad, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said:

One of the issues which is often referred to us is the payment of foreign exchange to those students who are either imprisoned or face other difficulties due to their revolutionary activities in foreign countries. At times it is heard that the scholarships of some students who have been imprisoned for the sake of the revolution and who, as a result, have missed their lessons for a few days, have been ended or that difficulties are created for some students who have been expelled from a country due to their revolutionary activities. They are prevented from continuing their studies or they face many difficulties; the proper thing to do is to provide greater facilities for those students who have either been imprisoned abroad due to their revolutionary activities, or who have faced some deprivations and have been expelled. It is true that we always encourage youths to work hard and to continue their studies, but it is natural that those who, in addition to their studies, also engage in revolutionary and social activities for the sake of introducing Islam and the revolution to the world receive lower grades in their studies, and they may even fail in some courses. They should not be deprived of the usual student benefits, otherwise all other necessary work will be neglected and no one will show any interest in them and this would eventually benefit the counterrevolutionaries.

On the issue of inviting various delegations to Iran on different occasions, he said: Experience has proved that it is more beneficial to recognize those individuals who are interested in the Islamic Revolution, as well as Friday and congregational imams and committed writers and scholars, and to invite them to our country so that they may become acquainted with the gains of the revolution and see the truth and reality, which are constantly distorted by the enemies of the revolution, than it is to send individuals and delegations abroad. The Foreign Affairs Ministry and officials should pay greater attention to this issue. He then prayed for greater success for all officials, for final victory for the fighters of Islam on all fronts, and for longevity for the leader of the revolution.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,607

LD171741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Communique No 1,607 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The situation on the fronts of the imposed war hereby is brought to the attention of the beloved compatriots:

During the past 24 hours, the battle of the powerful combatants of Islam against the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries sporadically continued on the Piranshahr, Sar Dasht, and Marivan operational fronts in the form of exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire. On these fronts, the forces of Islam, by returning enemy fire and firing on the positions and units of the Iraqi forces, stopped enemy fire, halted all operational activities and movements of enemy units, and inflicted losses and casualties on the servicemen and equipment of the Saddamist mercenaries.

On the Bakhtaran, Ilam, and southern border fronts, there were sporodic exchanges of artillery and mortar fire and patrol activities between our forces and the enemy. On these fronts, the combatants of Islam, with full domination over the region and continuing to consolidate their defense positions and guarding the defense zones concerned, by opening heavy and accurate artillery fire on the tank, artillery, and infantry positions of the Saddamists, stopped their fire and disrupted the supply activities and movements of the Saddamist mercenaries. By firing on enemy positions on each front, they killed or wounded a number of the enemy servicemen.

During the past 24 hours, Abadan came under sporadic long range weapon fire from the Saddamist criminals; several houses were damaged.

Monte Carlo Cites TV on Fall of Panjwin

JN171745 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1728 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] A short while ago, Iranian television announced that the town of Panjwin in northern Iraq had fallen into the hands of the Iranian forces. However, the television did not say when this took place. We have to wait for the comment from Baghdad on this news report.

Musavi Views Problems of Students in Philippines

LD171314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Thrity representatives of the Union of Islamic Societies of Students in the Philippines met today with Premier Mir-Hoseyn Musavi. They discussed problems and difficulties facing students

in the Philippines, the issue of evaluating degrees obtained by Iranian students in the Philippines, and the arrest of three members of the Islamic society by the Marcos regime.

Referring to the Islamic Revolution's need for expert and skilled manpower, Musavi expressed the hope that the brothers imprisoned in the Philippines will be set free as soon as possible.

At the end of this meeting, it was decided that the issue of the difficulties facing Iranian students in the Philippines and ways to find solutions to their problems should be referred to the relevant departments.

Majlis Debates Legislation on Elections

LD171523 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent, the Majlis held a meeting today and began its debate on a bill pertaining to the Majlis elections.

In the session, under Deputy Speaker Musavi-Kho'ini, the second reading of the bill got under way. With seven articles passed, the remainder was left to be debated in the next session. According to Article 1 of the bill, Majlis elections will be held in accordance with the provisions of the bill; the government is required to make arrangements so that elections are held prior to the end of the Majlis term. This is to make sure that at no time will the country be run without a Majlis. On the basis of an addendum to the article, the term "Majlis" in the law means "the Islamic Consultative Assembly."

The second article stipulates the number of deputies as 270, as at present, 5 of whom will represent religious minorities. Addendum 3 of Article 2 says: As of the date of the term of the first Majlis, based on the figures published by a nationwide census every 10 years, for every 150,000 increase in population in each constituency, one additonal deputy will be allocated to that constituency.

According to Article 3, the Council of Guardians will supervise the elections.

On the basis of Article 6, civil servants, employees of organisations, companies, government institutions, institutions affiliated with the government as well as employees of municipalites, once elected to the Majlis and having their credentials approved, shall count their service as deputies toward computing the length of their employment in their respective institutions, taking their grades and annual increments into account. However, during their terms as deputies they will only receive their salary as members of the Majlis.

Moreover, according to Article 7, elections will be held on direct, general, and secret voting."

The next meeting of the Majlis is to be held at 0800 hours on Thursday.

Tudeh Party Politburo Statement on Plenum

TA172014 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Dear compatriots: We draw your attention to the statement by the Politburo of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee on the convening of the 18th Plenum of the Iranian Tudeh Party's Central Committee:

The statement says: The 18th Plenum of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee was held with the participation of full and advisory members and concluded its work successfully. A series of main political and organizaiional problems which have great importance in the current acute situation were on the working agenda of the plenum.

The 18th Plenum of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee reviewed particular issues and adopted the necessary decisions with regard to each one of them:

1. Review of the world situation.

2. Review of the development of Iran's political, economic, and social situation in light of the rightward shift by the ruling circles of the Islamic Republic and determination of the policy as well as the political and organizational duties of the party.

3. Election of the Politburo and secretaries of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee.

By electing the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee and determining the party's duties in the present stage of struggle, the 18th Plenum took an important step in reviving organizations, as well as uniting and coordinating the party's ranks. The political report adopted by the plenum, in addition to reviewing principal changes in the world situation and Iran during recent years, also clarifies the stands of the Iranian Tudeh Party's Central Committee vis-a-vis a series of primary international and domestic issues and specifies the conclusions stemming from this analysis for the future activity of the party.

As noted in the respective resolutions, the 18th Plenum of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee—by endorsing a working program—created the precise necessary conditions for talks among various revolutionary, anti-imperialist, and democratic organizations and groups with the aim of drawing their positions closer in order to prepare a common program and approach.

In view of the savage onslaught by reaction and imperialist agents on the Iranian Tudeh Party and the arrest, torture, and murder of its members on the basis of accusations fabricated by the regime's intelligence organs, the 18th Plenum — both from the aspect of the nature of the adopted decisions as well as [words indistinct], resoluteness and unanimity — occupies an important position in the history of our party.

We resolutely believe that the decisions adopted at the 18th Plenum will allow all members and followers of the party, in the current difficult conditions, to carry out as soon as possible the

reorganization of the party on the basis of the leadership's guidelines and by maintaining unity, coordination,and unanimity.

The statement by the Politburo of the Iranian Tudeh Party's Central Committee says: The 18th Plenum of the Central Committee strongly condemned the anti-Tudeh and anti-Soviet campaign of the Islamic Republic's leaders, which is escalating daily and which is straining Iran's relations with our immediate neighbor, the Soviet Union. The plenum sincerely thanked all fraternal labor and communist parties throughout the world — foremost of all the Communist Party of the Soviet Union — as well as all progressive organizations, groups, and figures who in the difficult moments in the history of our party stood by us and raised their voices in protest against the regime's injustices.

Despite the wish of domestic and foreign enemies, the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party, by successfully convening the 18th Plenum, has the right to look to the future with more optimism and be more certain than ever in the success of its struggles for achieving the demands of the working class and of all toilers and patriots of Iran.

The Politburo elected by the 18th Plenum, in the difficult political and organizational struggle, is in need of the united support of the party's members and followers and of all the country's toilers more than ever before. We have no doubt that, as in the past, in this battle we will enjoy the internationalist support of fraternal parties throughout the world.

Dear compatriots, this was the statement by the Politburo of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee on the convening of the 18th Plenum of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee.

Radio Iran Reports Tudeh Message

GF171946 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] A message from the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party, addressed to the so-called progressive clergymen of the party and followers of the imam's line, has been published. This message, which appeared in today's *RAH-E TUDEH*, called on the clergymen and revolution guards which the Tudeh Party termed as progressive and revolutionary, to make ready for the struggle against the reactionary elements of the ruling party and for success of the 11 February revolution. It also said that they should get together and join the (?relevant) party and should not allow the leftist revolutionaries and anti-imperialist elements to be crushed. Because if this were to happen, then Iran would fall back in the lap of the world imperialism which is led by the world-devouring United States.

This message, which is full of repeated slogans, stressed that many religious revolutionaries consider themselves one with the Tudeh Party and that they intend to nip in the bud the internal plot hatched by the imperialist agents.

It should be recalled that the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party met in East Germany and elected a new secretary general. It elected 'Ali Khavari as its secretary general and officially ousted from the party all imprisoned members.

Montazeri Speaks to Prosecutors, Others

GF180800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Shari'a magistrates and Islamic Revolution prosecutors of East and West Azarbayjan Provinces, political-ideological officials and commanders of Esfahan and Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Provinces' police departments, the imam's representative in the Qom health department, and Kerman's Babdanan Friday imam yesterday met individually with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. During the meetings, while stressing the need for further efforts by the officials and the need to avoid slogans and promises, Montazeri said: The law enforcement agencies did not consider themselves part of the general population during the former regime and people did not respect army or police regulations at all and even considered the violation of government regulations a good thing. However, thanks to God, as a result of the revolution and the changes, people today consider the army, the police, guards, and other law enforcement agencies truly their own.

Concerning the increase in the level of religious culture in the Armed Forces and law enforcement agencies, Montazeri stressed that officials in such forces should try to put simple, positive, and useful books at the disposal of individuals and avoid citing weak or confusing stories that have been printed in some books without research.

With respect to the treatment of the people by shari'amagistrates and prosecutors, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: When we needed religious judges and informed the shari'a magistrates after the victory of the revolution, we were faced with problems such as the lack of trained judges. We are still facing a shortage of judges. The present judges should try and identify good and worthy people and prepare them for cooperation with the judicial apparatus.

Prosecutors should face issues with reason and firmness and avoid any unjustifiable excesses. They must not play with people's honor. In areas where the ways of the prophet of Islam and the imams has been to forgive, it is not correct to force confessions for uncommitted crimes. Among those who may have hoarded, smuggled,or overcharged, it is better to give them advice, remind them of the war and the sacrifices of our youths at the fronts, and, if possible,release them after obtaining a bond and a written guarantee. Courts should be convened in circumstances when there is no other solution possible. Many of the cases can be wisely resolved by the prosecutors themselves without a court.

Prosecutor on Islamic Judicial Procedures

GF161856 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Report on interview with Shiraz Public and Revolution Prosecutor Ramezani by unidentified Voice and Vision correspondent—date not given]

[Excerpt] In answer to a question about what form judgments will take in the future, Ramezani said: The problem of judgments in Shiraz, by the grace of God, has been correct up until now and will become better, since the public court of Shiraz is engaged in implementing Islamic procedures and, up until now, we had passed verdicts, according to the retribution law, that the courts did not carry out. But now, praise be to God, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the justice department has shown the true face to the people and a large number of people have been duly chastised.

The Islamic Revolution prosecutor's office, following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, has tackled counterrevolutionaries quickly in a meticulous manner and, God willing, this will be carried out better in the future. We will not permit the counterrevolutionaries to harm the revolution in any guise, appellation, or manner that they deem fit and they will be punished in accordance with the injunctions of Islam.